1950.

File No. S. Belgaum 7/50

Legal department

A **BRANCH**

P22E

Subject:— Belgaum Suit

Civil Suit No. 7 of 1949

Venkatesh Annaji Mujumdar
M/G Annaji Venkatesh Mujumdar } Plff
vs.
The Province of Bombay Defe

For compensation for the damages caused to the property during the riots which broke out after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi

S. Belgaum 7/50

File No.

S. Bel 7/50

Gen. 16— 33-8—1, 15,000—8/49—ch.

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pltfs.

V/s.

The Province of B'bay.

deft.

For compensation for the damages caused to the property during the riots.

1-30.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂ. ಕ್ಷ | ೧೯೯೯

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ಸೇವೆಗಾಲು ಕುಟ್ಟಿಪು ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಪಿ. ಟಿ. ಅಲಸ ತಿಂಡಿಯಂತಿ

೧ ಮೊಂಕಡೀಗ ಧಣ್ಣಿಪಿ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ೧/೧೧/೧೯೯೯
ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಂಕಡೀಗ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೇ
ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಕೋರಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಆದುದ್ದರಿಂದ

೧ ಮಾಂಬೇಗ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಜಾತಿ-
ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಲಹೆಯಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ:-

೧ ಸಿಂಗಳ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಸಿಂಗಳ ಜಾತಿಯವರು ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ
ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಂಗಳ ಜಾತಿಯವರು ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ
ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

೨ ಸಿಂಗಳ ಜಾತಿಯವರು ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ
ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯ ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಿಂಗಳ ಜಾತಿಯವರು ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ
ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

೫೩

Translation of the plaint dated 27-1-1949.

In the Court of the Civil Judge, S.D.Belgaum.

1) Venkatesh Annaji Mujumdar M/G Annaji Venkatesh Mujumdar, age 76, caste Brahmin, occupation agriculture, village Chikodi, Taluka Chikodi. } Plaintiff.

Vs.

2) Bombay Province, Collector of Belgaum ... Defendant.

In this the plaintiff states as under:-

1) In the year 1944, Annaji Venkatesh Mujumdar of Chikodi took in adoption Venkatesh Annaji Mujumdar.

2) The adopted son and his parents were residing since long in a house built in R.S.No.342 of Kerur Majre Arabyanwadi belonging to them. Consequent on the assassination of the Mahatma Gandhi, on the night of 2-2-48, goondas looted the property and burnt the house. The property consisted of gold and silver ornaments, costly clothes, foodgrains, currency notes and agricultural implements. Hay stacks also were burnt and the well in the garden was damaged.

3) As arson and looting of Brahmin's houses were caused by the goondas on a large scale in Belgaum and other District, Government caused to publish in newspapers that the sufferers although they had lost everything will be paid Rs.2000/- and loan and relief.

4) Government preferably know that the goondas were to commit these atrocities and it was their responsibility to instruct the Magistrates and the Police to keep bandobast against the goondas. It was also the duty of Government to protect its subjects. If Government had taken steps through its subordinates to keep proper bandobast in this critical juncture, no atrocities could have been committed by any where. There was not even the possibility of the commission of such atrocities. The responsibility for the loss of Rs.5,000/- caused to the plaintiff therefore lies on the Government. This suit is filed that the amount of Rs.2,000/- granted to the plaintiff as loan should be treated as compensation and in addition Rs.3,000/- be granted to the plaintiff as compensation by Government and pending the result of the suit the recovery of the loan amount be stayed.

5) This Court has jurisdiction to hear the suit as both the

plaintiff

plaintiff and the defendant reside with its area.

6) The cause for the suit arose on 26-1-1949 on which date the 2 months period of notice dated 26-11-1948 given by the plaintiff to the defendant expired.

7) The suit is filed on the ordinary paper without fixing court-fee stamps for the reasons that this suit is against Government and is filed in respect of the loss caused to the community and to the plaintiff on account of the delinquency of Government and its officers, and also that there is no provision in the Court-fees Act for taking special Court fees.

8) The plaintiff's requests are:-

a) As mentioned in para 4 above the amount of loan of Rs.2,000/- grantes to the plaintiff on account of the loss should be treated as part compensation and in addition, Rs.3,000/- should be paid by the defendant.

b) The defendant should be asked not to recover the loan amount pending the disposal of this suit.

c) Pending the payment of compensation to the plaintiff by the defendant interest at the rate of 3½% should be charged on the defendant.

d) The cost of the suit should be made to be paid.

e) Such other relief as is found fit by the Court should be sanctioned.

There should be permission of the Court to amend the plaint as and when necessary. All relevant documents will be produced in the Court on the date fixed. For the present a copy of the original application is enclosed with the plaint.

Sd/-.

I plaintiff Annaji Venkatesh Mujumdar of Chikodi hereby affirm on solemn affirmation at Belgaum that I have stated the above which is true according to my belief and knowledge.

Sd/-

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47

No. A-55 of 1949.

Belgaum, 5th April 1949

Returned with compliments, together with all papers:

2. It cannot be said that there was negligence on the part of Government of Bombay, as alleged by the notice giver.

3. Assuming that there has been any negligence on the part of the Province of Bombay, it is not actionable, since, it was not possible to fore-see or fore-stall the malancholy events that followed the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

4. The applicant has been sanctioned a relief of Rs.250-0-0 and a loan of Rs.2,000-0-0 from Government on enquiry, regarding his loss, as stated by the District -- Magistrate, Belgaum.

5. There is no cause of action on the loss, if any, against Government.

6. The compensation claimed is very excessive.

7. A Civil Suit, in respect of any loss, for which compensation has been granted, is expressly barred under Clause 5 of Sec.25(A) of the Bombay District Police Act (Act IV of 1890). The order refusing compensation, asked for by the applicant, is justifiable and the suit, if filed will have to be defended.

Sd/-...

District Government Pleader,
Belgaum.

11/29

Belgaum Civil Suit No.94 of 1949.

In this suit the plaintiff claims from Government compensation for the damage caused to his property during the riots which broke out after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. He says that the riots occurred because Government failed to take proper steps for the prevention and for safeguarding the lives and property of the subjects. There is obviously no cause of action for such a suit. Compensation for such damage can be given ex gratia only and is within the discretion of the District Magistrate under section 25A of the Bombay District Police Act. The plaintiff cannot claim it as of right. The defence of the suit may be sanctioned on the lines of the accompanying brief.

RW 4-1-50

RLA 5/1

Secy. 5/1

LD

x No. 191
6-1-1950.

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In the Court of the Civil Judge, Senior Division,

Belgaum.

Civil Suit No.94 of 1949.

1. Venkatesh Annaji Mujumdar
M/G. Annaji Venkatesh Mujumdar
of Chikodi, taluka Chikodi. Plaintiff.

Vs.

2. The Province of Bombay. Defendant.

The following is the written statement of the defendant in this suit.

1. The plaintiff's claim is denied in toto.

2. The extent of the damage alleged by the plaintiff in paragraph 2 of the plaint is not admitted. The plaintiff is put to strict proof thereof.

3. Assuming that the plaintiff had suffered damage as alleged, the defendant submits that he has no cause of action against Government.

4. The allegations in paragraphs 3 and 4 are not admitted. The defendant is not liable to pay to the plaintiff Rs.5,000/- or any other sum by way of compensation. Such compensation forthe damage caused to the plaintiff's property during the disturbances can be given ex gratia and Government has already granted a loan of Rs.2,000/- to the plaintiff and an ex gratia payment of Rs.250/-.

5. It is denied that the plaintiff has suffered loss to the extent of Rs.5,000/-.

6. The defendant submits that the suit is misconceived and not maintainable and should therefore be dismissed with costs.

District Government Pleader.

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I,_____ District Government Pleader,_____ do hereby declare that what is stated in paragraphs 1 to 6 above is true according to the information received and believed to be true. This verification is made at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 1950.

District Government Pleader.

1797

Suits.

Belgaum.

For compensation for the damages caused to the property during the riots which broke out after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 738.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1950.

Letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. L.A.W. 823, dated the 7th November 1949—Forwarding the papers in the suit noted in the margin and requesting sanction to its defence.

IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE (SENIOR DIVISION), BELGAUM.
CIVIL SUIT NO. 94 OF 1949.

Venkatesh Annaji Mujumdar M/G Annaji Venkatesh Mujumdar) .. .. } Plaintiffs;

versus

The Province of Bombay .. .. .. Defendant.

Memorandum to the District Government Pleader, Belgaum, No. 396, dated the 10th January 1950—Forwarding a copy of the brief with its accompaniments in advance.

[*P.T.O.*

RESOLUTION.—Sanction is accorded to the defence of the suit on the lines of the accompanying brief.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

P. M. LAD,
Secretary to Government.

Original

G. R., L. D., No. 738, dated the 17th January 1950.

To

*The Home Department,
*The Collector of Belgaum,
The District Government Pleader, Belgaum (with two copies of the brief).

*With a copy of the brief.

No. of 1950

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Issued
12/6/50

Subtd. after issue
Filed in S. Belgaum/50(new)
13/6
Subtd

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BELGAUM CIVIL SUIT NO. 94 OF 1949.

Chronological Statement of Facts.

The suit is filed by Mr. V. A. Mujumdar the minor by his father and guardian A. V. Mujumdar claiming from Government Rs. 5,000 as compensation for the damage caused to his property during the riots which broke out after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

2. On 2nd March, 1948, the plaintiff submitted an application to the Home Minister for compensation for the damage caused to his property. The application was sent to the District Magistrate, Belgaum, for disposal.

3. Under Government letter, Home Department, Confidential No. 4360/5-G dated 28th February 1948, Government had decided that no compensation should be granted to persons who had suffered losses in the disturbances following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Accordingly the District Magistrate informed the plaintiff by his letter No. CPN. SR. 548 dated 28th June 1948 that no compensation could be given to him. The plaintiff was, however, given a loan of Rs. 2,000 and a relief of Rs. 250 by the Collector.

4. On 26th November 1948 the plaintiff gave notice of suit under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code and on 27th January 1949, he filed the present suit in the Court of Civil Judge, Senior Division, Belgaum.

Grounds of Defence.

The plaintiff contends that Government is responsible for the damage caused to his property because Government had failed to take proper steps for safeguarding the life and property during the riots which broke out after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, and that Government was aware that these riots were to break out. It should be contended that the plaintiff has no cause of action whatsoever for claiming such compensation from Government. Such compensation for injury or loss occasioned by the acts of an unlawful assembly is given ex gratia and is within the discretion of the District Magistrate under section 25-A of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890. That section is only an enabling section under which the District Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, and after such inquiry as he deems necessary, determine an amount of compensation which in his opinion should be paid to any person or persons in respect of any loss or damage caused to any property etc. by anything done in the prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly. The provisions of this section are not mandatory so that a party who may suffer damage by the acts of an unlawful assembly has no legal right either under this section or under any other provision of law to claim compensation from Government. The remedy of the plaintiff, if any, is against the person or persons who caused the damage to his property and not against Government. The allegation that Government had failed to take proper steps for prevention of the riots is misconceived and should be denied. Besides Government has already given the plaintiff relief by way of granting him a loan of Rs. 2,000 and an ex gratia payment of Rs. 250.

2. The plaintiff claims that the total loss sustained by him was Rs. 5,000. This figure should not be admitted. In the Police inquiry made in this case it was found that the total loss sustained by the plaintiff was only Rs. 1,000. The claim is therefore unnecessarily inflated and should be denied.

3. For the above reasons it should be submitted that the suit fails and must be dismissed with costs.

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No. J. 271 of 1950.
Belgaum, 13th July 1950.

To,

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay.

Subject:- Civil Suit No. 94 of 1949

A.V.Mujumdar
Vs.
Province of Bombay.

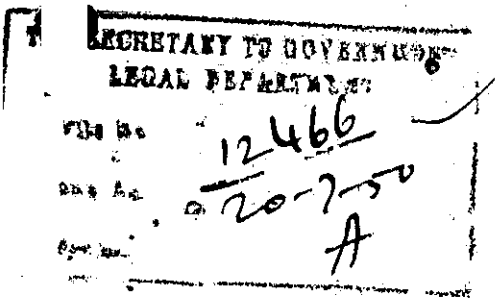
Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the above noted suit on the file of Civil Judge, S.Dn, Belgaum is decided by the Civil Judge, Belgaum on 13th July 1950. The order runs thus:- Suit is dismissed. Plff to pay costs of Deft and bear his own.

I am herewith sending the copy of judgment for your perusal.

Yours faithfully,

Dist. Govt. Pleader, Belgaum.



12466.
20-7-50

Submitted with bps. (S. Bel. 7/50)
The Belgaum C.S. No. 94 of 1949 has been decided in favour of Suit.
The uncertified copy of the Judgment—
is at next page. ...

The result of the suit— may be recorded by a of x'

20-7.

Received on:- 27-1-1949.
Registered on:- 3-2-1949.
Decided on :- 13-7-1950.
Duration :-

IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE, S. DN. BELGAUM.

Civil Suit No. 94 of 1949.

Shr. V.H.Vader. 1. Venkatesh Annagi Mujumdar, gaurdin by his ad-litem adopted father Annagi Venktesh Mujumdar, age 76, caste Brahmin, occ. Agr. of Chikkodi. ... . Plff.

Vs.

Shri B.V.Jakati. 1. The Province of Bombay. ... .. Deft.

Claim Rs:- 3005/- for court fees and Jurisdiction.

The plff sues to recover Rs. 3000/- as compens--ation for an injunction restraining the deft from recovering above amount and costs alleging that plff and his adoptive - father were statying since long in a house of 10 khanas built in S.NO. 342, situate at Arabanawadi, that in 2-2-1948, -- Goondas after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. looted, plff's gold and silver ornments, currency notes, corn, agri - -cultural implemnts, clothes and stocks and set set the house on fire, that those goondas destroyed the motavans of two - wells, that the goondas set the houses of only Brahmins in r Belgaum District and elsewhere and put the public to loss, that the Covernmnet published for information to the public that the persons who suffered loss, would get compensation of Rs. 2000/- and in addition, a relief and a loan, that -- Government knew before ahnd, the acts that would be committe by the goondxas, that Govt. had the responsibility of orderi the Magistrates and Police to take proper precautions to ave those acts, that Govt. had the responsibility of rendering protection to the public, that if Govt. would have discharge

their duties properly, these acts would not have been committed, that plff suffered loss of Rs. 5000/-, that a loan of Rs. 2000/- was granted to him by Government that this amount of Rs. 2000/-should be treated as -- compensation and should be deducted out of Rs. 5000/- , that plff if therefore entitled to compensation of - Rs.3000/-, that till the disposal of this suit, Deft - should not recover that amount of Rs. 2000/- from him, that the cause of action arose on 26-1-1949.

The Deft contends by W.S. Ex.9 that plff - must prove the damages suffered, that damages claimed,- are not admitted, that Deft is not liable to pay any comp--ensation to plff, that Govt. granted a loan of Rs.2000/- to plff and a relief of Rs. 250/- to plff, that plff did not suffer loss of Rs. 5000/-, that the suit is not -- maintainable.

The issues for trail as per Ex. 10 are as below:-

1. Whether the plff proves that he has got the right to claim the compensation for the alleged damages caused to his property from the Deft ?

2. Whether the plff proves that he suffered the damages to the extent of Rs. 5000/- as alleged? if so,

3. What damages or compensation should be awarded to the plff ?

4. Whether the plff entitled to the declaration and injunction claimed ?

5. What decree ?

Findings.

1. No.
2. No.
3. Nil
4. No.
5. As per order.

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25.

Reasons.

1. Plff is the adopted son of his next friend. In S.No. 342, his next friend was staying in a built house consisting of 10 Khanas since the last 20 years. On 2-2-1948, disturbance took place on this side, after the assassination of Mahatma - Gandhi and about 50 Goondas looted property worth Rs. 5000/- lying in the house of plff and destroyed two motavanns of two wells lying in the land. The case o f plff is that it was the primary duty of Government to give proper and timely protectio to plff to avert this mischief as the Govt. had scent of this mischief at the hands of the members of Lawful assembly. His further case is that the Govt. failed to render the necessary protection and hence onx account of the negligence of the - Government, he was put to loss of Rs. 5000/-. Plff was awarded Rs. 2000/- as a loan and Rs. 250/- by way of relief by Govt. So plff desires that Rs. 2000/- should be treated as - compensation and deducting that amount out of Rs. 5000/-, he should be awarded Rs. 3000/-, by way of compensation. He seeks an injunction restraining Government from recovering the loan amount till the disposal of this suit.

2. The Deft denies plff's right to claim compen--sation and contends that the suit is not tenable against Govt. for the recovery of compensation. The Government further denies the amount of damages claimed, on the ground, that plff did not suffer any loss.

3. After the rioting, the Police drew a punchanama of the burnt house of plff and assessed the loss at Rs. 1000/- vide Ex. 25. The plff applied to District Magistrate to seek - compensaten and he was awarded Rs. 250/- by way way of relief and Rs. 2000/- by way of loan Vide Ex. 26- Collector's reply to the application of plff and Ex. 25- Collector's order. The Commissioner then issued a circular to all Collectors that no compensation should be paid to any suffer, Vide Ex. 27 dated 28-2-1948.

4. Issues 1 and 3:- Plff Ex. 18 bases his claim upon an order dated 2-4-1948, purported to have been issued by Govt. which entitled a suffer to claim -- compensation. That order was not produced by plff. The learned Government Pleader denies the existence of such an order having been passed by Government. The plff tried to prove an issue of Samyukta Karnatak News Paper in which the report of the questions put by public to the Collector and replies, he gave to them at the time of press conference, is alleged to have appeared, Unfortunately, the clerk Madhavarao Ex. 19, working in the office of - that News Paper could not prove that copy. Thus we find that there is no documentary evidence on the side of plff to establish his right to claim compensation from Govt.

5. Under section 25A of the District Police Act, it is discretionary with the Government to grant - compensation to any sufferer. The Govt. has used that. - discretion in declaring to the public through the Collectors that no compensation can be awarded to any sufferer of this sort, vide Commissioner's Notification, Ex. 27 dated -- 28-2-1948. In view of this notification, the alleged -- Collector's order dated 2-4-1948 relied upon by plff seems to be unfounded and imaginary. Besides under S.25A Clause (5) of the said Act, plff is debarred from seeking any - compensation fromGovernment by means of a Civil Suit.

6. Secondly, plff tries to bring his case - under Tort Act. His ground is that Government had knowledge before hand of the likelihood of this mischief at the - hands of Goondas and hence the Government acted negligently in not giving prpoer protection in his village through the Magistrates and Police forces, in order to avert this - danger. Plff Ex. 18 is non-plussed to establish that the - Government had previous scent of the mischief. It is most ridiculous to assert that the Government knew before hand

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that Goondas in plff's village and were going to spread -- disturbances in his village and were going to loot and burn plff's house. When an experienced astrologer could not have for-told this fact, the Government was not expected to pre-conceive the eminent danger that would follow the assassina--tion of Mahatma Gandhi. It was after all an unforseen event which could not have been located by means of even our extra-vigilent faculties. It is, therefore, most futile to say that Government was negligention rendering protection before hand. There is in evidence, that after the spread of disturbances, Government did not render ample and possible protection to the public. I cannot, therefore, assume that Govt. was -- negligent in discharging its duties suitable to the occasion. My conclusion is that plff failed to prove the alleged -- negligence on the part of Government which was the direct - cause of his loss. In short, on both these grounds, plff is not entitle to any compensation. My findings on issues 1 and 3 are accordingly.

6. Issue No.2 :- Plff's gaurdian Ex. 18 alleges that Plff's clothes worth Rs. 300/-, ornaments, worth Rs.800/- Jwari worth Rs. 125/-, tobacco worth Rs. 300/-, Chillies worth Rs. 250/-, Khapali worth Rs. 25/- Bajari worth Rs. 20/-, -- Jaggery worth Rs. 250/-, paddy worth Rs. 125/-, two hay stacks worth Rs. 150/- and untensils lying in his house were looted by the Goondas. He further alleges that two Motavans of two wells worth Rs. 1500/- were destroyed by them. In short, he speaks of damages worth Rs. 3745/-. All these particulers -- were not mentioned in the plaint. There are no documentary - proofs to vouchafe the looting of so many moveables and the extent of their worth. His witness Nijaguniswami Ex. 21 who has an adjacent land, speaks of the loss of Rs. 5000/- -- sustained by plff. But he admits that his estimates are leased upon guess. It is, therefore, clear that this deponent did not mark the actual looting. Besides, he does not testify to the various moveables and their value, that were lying

plff's house and that were looted. Though Deft did not lead any evidence on this point, it is not justified - on my part, to give a free charter to plff to prove his claim in any way he likes. For want of any tipan or any satisfactimmory oral evidence, I am constrained to hold that plff did not prove the damages as claimed My findings on 2nd issue is accordingly.

7. Issues Nos. 4 and 5:- In view of above findings, plff is not entitled to any declaration and injunction. He is not entitled to any compensation. My findings on issues 4 and 5 are accordingly.

O R D E R

Suit is dismissed. Plff to pay costs of Deft and bear his own.

Sd.
Civil Judge, S.Dn,
Belgaum.

13-7-1950.

Belgaum.

For compensation for the damages caused to the property during the riots which broke out after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Legal Department,
Resolution No. 1046
Bombay Castle, ~~July~~ 25 August 1950.

Read Government Resolution, Legal Department No.738 dated 17th January 1950.

Letter from the District Government Pleader, Belgaum No.J271, dated the 13th July 1950 forwarding a copy of judgment and stating that the suit noted in the margin was decided

In the Court of Civil Judge(Senior Division)Belgaum. Civil Suit No.94 of 1949. Venkatesh Annaji Mujumdar M/G Annaji Venkatesh Mujumdar) ..... Plaintiffs; versus The Province of Bombay ..... Defendant.	by the Civil Judge, (~~Senior Surthorn~~) Division,

Belgaum on 13th July 1950, when the following order was passed:-

" Suit is dismissed. Plaintiff to pay costs of Defendant and bear his own".

RESOLUTION :- The result of the suit is recorded.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

original R.M.Mehta
R.M.MEHTA,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

Issued on 28/7

Submitted for signature.
28/7

To
The Home Department,
The Collector of Belgaum.

MRA/28.
28/7

Submitting after issue.
File in S. Bulganin 1/30.

S. Rep. 2/5

S. Res. 2/5